(Continued from First Page.) on this occasion they had come in

AN ADMIRABLE SPIRIT.

The spirit of the meeting was admirable The spirit of the whole Conference, Idea and fact, was fraternal to a degree. Governor Montague, in his welcoming address struck the keynote, declaring that old unpleasantnesses were forgotten and forever buried, and all were American citizens with one high end in view.

The addresses of Governor Montague and President Ogden were both in admirable taste and charmed their audi ence. Mr. Montague never appeared to Virginians, who are honestly and pardonably proud of him. His broad-ness of mind was communicated to all and his liberal spirit touched and de-lighted the visitors, whether from the North or the South.

Mr. Ogden's response to the welcoming words of the Visitoria Eventive was as

Mr. Ogden's response to the welcoming words of the Virginia Executive was as graceful and factful as possible. His sincerity in thanking the organizations of Virginia for the invitation to the Cu. ference to meet here almost made them feel that the body was to get the benefit of this great and notable gathering and the brilliant discussions that are to follow a state of the virginiant of the virginiant discussions that are to follow. follow, rather than Virginia and the

A MASTERLY EFFORT.

Mr. Ogden's annual address as president of the Conference was an effort of great strength and clearness. He presented foreibly the character and raison d'etre of the body, its mission and its record. He paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Curry, paid, a glowing tribute to Dr. Curly, whose long service here, first as a member of the Confederate Congress and later as a professor and trustee of Richmond College, gave Richmond the right to claim him. He gave abundant evidence of the high purpose, he, in common with the magnificent body ov

common with the magnificent body over which he presides with so much skill, entertains of the education of all the people, whether North or South.

The day's exercises closed with a brilliant and largely attended reception at Richmond College, given in honor of the visitors by the faculty of that institution.

Literally the first session of the sixth annual Conference was held at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of the election of o'ffeers for the next year. By a report of the Committee on Organization it was decided not to elect these until to-morrow. Three sessions will be held to-day, morning, afternoon and night. The session began at \$:15 o'clock P. M., without prayer.

without prayer.
President Ogden said it was a little un-President Ogden said it was a little unusual for a stranger to introduce to Richmond people the Governor of Virginia, but it was true of this audience that it was composed of men and women from every section of the country. He then lowed to His Excellency, who came forward, cordially greeted with applause, Governor Montague made a fine address, and Virginans present were proud of him, as they have been many times before.

After extending a welcome to the visiting members of the conference the Governor said: "We welcome you more especially to the hospitality of thought, the hospitality of common purpose and common undertaking. The members of this conference are worthy of the confidence

mon undertaking. The members of this conference are worthy of the confidence of the Southern people. You do not come as strangers," said he, "to impose hostile or theoretical views upon our people. You come to see with our eyes to feel with our hearts and to help with our hands. You are identical with us as being a part of the American people, and you are identical with us in the belief of the transforming power of education. You know forming power of education. You know the burden that rests upon the Southern people, and we know that you come to take hold of that burden where you are neked to take hold. You do not come to dogmatize, but to co-operate.

MUST HAVE EDUCATION.

MUST HAVE EDUCATION.

"Moreover, gentlemen, you understand to fundamental principles of education; ou know that our government is of the copie, by the people and for the people tust such a people must have capacity or government. Essential to this capacy is an educated intelligence, and the hole people must have education. Civie allers cannot come from the select few, he most virile form of our citizenship is bound in the broad highways of the comnd in the broad highways of the com-Yound in the broad highways of the com-mon people. Therefore, our institutions necessitate education of the people, by the people and for the people. Free poli-tics, free press, free education and free religion are among the fundamentals of our system of government. These car-dinal factors of our civilization stand against despoisin, political and acceptate st despotism, political and acedemic. ainst despotish, pontage a upon a peo-vernments cannot be fitted upon a peo-ce a coat upon a man. They rest Governments cannot be inted upon a peo-ple as a coat upon a man. They rest upon the consent of the governed; but this consent must be given in faith and in intelligence. In other words, our in-stitutions and our people should be in harmony, and to this end we must rely work the education of the great mass of upon the education of the great mass of people for the achievements which destined for the people of this hem-

seem destined for the people of this hemisphere."

The Governor next dwelt upon this octasion as educative and promotive of patriotism. "Such a gathering, composed of such thought, of such purpose and of such cultivation, necessarily means the enlargement of our views and the quick ming of the fellowship that should exist among the people of all the States of the Union. Patriotism is not so much love of country as of the people of the country, and the success of our scheme of government rests largely upon the confidence of the people of one State in the people of another State. The fellowship of such a feople is immensely quickened and strengthened by the noble purpose of education, which is the supreme task of statesmanship and the supreme need of the people."

Mr. Ogden responded briefly in the same happy spirit, closing by thanking all the organizations and representative bodies of the State for the cordial invitation to meet here at this time.

His annual address as president followed immediately.

DELIVERED FINE ADDRESS.

After referring to the migratory character of the conference, its origin and lack of close and formal organization. President Ogden said in part:

GROCERS SELL IT.

MUNYON'S FREE INVITATION



I want every sick person to send me their name and address and full particulars of their complaint. If you have Rheomatiam, don't full to send for a free vid of my Rheumatism Cure; I know it will cure you. If you suffer with indigestion or any stomach trouble, be sure and get a free vial of my Dyspepsia Cure; it will enable you to eat what you like and all you like.

If you have a cough send for my Cough

"All are perfectly familiar with the sovereign demands—material, intellectual, spiritual—of educational interests. Exceptive combinations of many sorts—land, buildings, taxation, legislation, systems, methods—are under requisition for the service. Its infinite details increasingly entitled—are under requisition for the service. Its infinite details increasingly of thousands of painstaking teachers, men and women, representing every grade of instruction from the simplest to the most abstruse.
"For the moment, in the center and foreground of this vast nerspective, stands this conference—a composite aggregation of men and women interesting because so varied in its personnel.
"Some are profoundly ignorant of the technicalities of education, quite unfamiliar by personal knowledge with even the recitation rooms or the methods of contemporary school life. Others are within the sacred fraternity of teachers, and in the group may be found representatives of every rank in the tenching profession. Still others are charged with the official responsibility of educational management on behalf of the State or corporate bodies. But all are here with one accord in one place—officials and citizens, professionals and laity—by reason of a common belief in the beneficent power of education and because each distinct element is essential to the spirit that must vitalize the conference.

"THE INSPIRATION OF IT.
"The solvent, the fusing power that creates the common point of contact is the belief, perceived in varying degrees by all here present, that the great social duty of our age is the saving of society, and further that the salvation of society begins with the saving of society, and further that the salvation of society begins with the saving of society, and further that the salvation of society begins with the saving of society, and further that the salvation of society begins with the saving of society, and further that the saving of society, and further sense, we are here to-day under the leadership of childhood, Frenche kinde

State should become the universal mise stonary of a political gospel both at home and abroad.

"But a true democracy can only exist through the fidelity of its citizens. Individualism—cynical, selfish, cold and indifferent—cries out, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Who is my neighbor?' A true democracy quickly echoes back. They brother is he that hath need of they. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"Quite likely the inorganic character of the conference has inspired the expression of doubt concerning its serious purpose. Intimations have not been wanting that it is only a junketing affair, a sort of fad which the imaginations of certain very good people have translated into a supposed vitality and force, a solemn fancy that affords a sober excuse for an affair primarily social, incledentally educational. Suggestions of this nature originate quite beyond the circle that have personal knowledge of the facts. Certainly the social environment of the successive meetings has been important and useful, as it has been delightful, yet it is completely subordinate and incidental. "Nevertheless, the inquiry is legitimate." Nevertheless, the inquiry is legitimate. "Nevertheless, the inquiry is legitimate." The representation of the education of all the people. A brief analysis of the elements of the conference may clarify this answer.

"All are perfectly familiar with the sovereign demands—material, intellectual, spiritual—of educational interests. Executive combinations of many sorts—land, buildings, taxation, legislation, systems, methods—are under requisition for the service. Its infinite details increasingly enlist the unremitting toil of hundreds of thousands of painstaking teachers, men and women, representing every grade of instruction from the simplest to the most abstruse.

"For the moment, in the center and foreground of this vast perspective, stands this conference—a composite as gregation of men and women interesting because so varied in its personnel.

"Some are profoundly ignorant of the technicalities of education, quite unfamiliar by personal knowledge with even within the screed featering to found representatives of the value of a control of the conference—a composite as gregation of men and women interesting security of the conference of th

gramme indicates the part that reports of their work will occupy in the exercises."

GROUND OF FELLOWSHIP.

After referring to Northern men in the conference, he said:

"Two common grounds of meeting for all humanity are found in the fellowship of sin and the fellowship of sin and the fellowship of service. Fellow sunners, we are all by our common human nature; fellow servants of human need, we may all be and ought to be through human sympathy. This great audience is here because of sympathy with the object of this conference. There is no indifference here. It indicates that the cry of the child is falling upon sympathetic ears; that the fundamental right of every American-born boy and girl to a good English education appeals to the sympathetic heart; that illiteracy, the great undone margin of national education, claims the sympathetic thought of the patriot; that the public conscience is being reached by the demand that an heredity of intelligence and civic rightcousness should be created as the birthright, the patent of nobility, of every American.

"We are a proud people. The vast resources, growth of wealth, increase of population, achievements of enterprise, tremendous material strides forward witnessed by recent years, appeal to the imagination with overwhelming force, and we are dazzled by the brilliance of the pageant as we are confused by its incomprehensible magnitude. I freely amit the blessings of commercialism and recognize, with a good healtful splirithat trade is the vanguard of civilization and the ally of education.

"We should be a humble people. Are the willy aris of the demangague, North and South, who finds in prejudice, produced by ignorance, the opportunity to serve himself through the triumph of that which is false a subject of pride? Is the prevalence of provincialism, urban or metropolitan (the latter the greater), which narrows the view to things local and selfish, a subject of pride? Is the heredity of ignorance, that transmits its baleful and growing blight from generation to gener

tion, we should confess with humiliation that we are just emerging from bar-barism?

instead of boasting of our exalted civilization, we should confess with humiliation that we are just emerging from barbarism?

"I am no pessimist. This is not a pessimistic assembly, but it does appear as the duty of the moment that we should squarely look at our worst conditions. Only thus ean we comprehend the personal call to service.

"TRIBUTE TO DL. CURRY.

In connection with this appeal for personal service, Mr. Ogden paid this fine tribute to Dr. Curry, so tenderly remembered in Richmond:

"The appeal for personal service in this holy cause of popular education comes with largely added force from the fact so painfully impressed upon all familiar with our conference life that we meet to-day with ranks sadly broken. The Nestor of this conference, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, absent last year on an important government mission to a foreign country, has paid the debt to nature and will personally appear not missed to make a service. But the solemnity with which we face the duestion of the personal call to duty is made intensely profound by the thought of the laspiring example of our leader. The massive and intense personal force of his constructive mind will recompromising devotion to the work of universal education. The moulding power of his constructive mind will recomply the constructive mind will recomply the service was attendance upon the annual sessions of the Personal call to duty is made intensely profound by the thought of the laspiring example of our leader. The massive and intense personal force of his nature was dedicated with uncompromising devotion to the work of universal education. The moulding power of his constructive mind will read the confidently expected a renewal of strength that would warrant his resumption of active service, But to the resumption of active service, But to the rest of the circle it was plain that his hones would not be realized, and we felt, as did the Enhesian elders when parting from St. Paul, full of sorrow that we should see his face no more. His example is a call to duty,

ly effort.
Upon concluding his speech, Mr. Ogden announced that ten cars were at the door to convey the delegates to Richmond Col.

lege to the reception. Adjournment followed at once.

RECEPTION AT THE COLLEGE

Most Enjoyable Evening Spent by Vis-

itors in a Social Way.
Richmond geliege was possibly never quite so resplendent as last night. The great buildings were brilliantly illumi-nated, and the campus, with its fresh verdure, its drives and walkways and its fine trees in their spring-time vestments, looked beautiful under the biaze of

reception to the conference was Inghts.
The reception to the conference was held in the James Thomas Memorial Hall, beautifully and elaborately decorated for the occasion. Not less than five hundred, it is estimated, went out to the college.
The guests were first presented to Dr. Hatcher, the presented them to Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of the Boat of Trustees, which presented them to Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of the college, The president and wife were assisted in recentling by President of the college. The president of the concerning Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Ryland and and the college of the concerning the president of the faculty, with their wives.
The seene was exceedingly lively and inspiring, as for nearly an hour the line of visitors passed by to receive the cordial handgrasp and words of welcome. Richmond College surely extended a great welcome to the visitors, and they in turn evinced the livelest Interest, Elegant refreshments were served, beginning with croquets and olives, beaten biscuits, sandwiches, followed by Jacques, and Great as the crowd was the percent.

Treshments to the guest.

The tide of social fellowship ran high, many old friendships were renewed, many charming acquaintances were made, and a little before midnight the scene dissolved and the designatul reception had become an equal delightful memory.

Business Session of Conference.

The first session of the Conference began at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Ogden stated that while the body was not essentially religious, and professed no particular creed, yet it counted on the support of the Christian religion as necessary for the best possible education; therefore, the first feature of the opening would be divine invocation. He then asked Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, to lead in prayer. The minister sought divine guidance upon the meeting and the discussion of the important questions which are to come up during the Conference.

President Ogden, stating that the meeting was for organization and announcements, Mr. W. A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, N. C., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the president to nominate officers for the ensuing year, President Ogden named Dr. Walter H. Page, New York; Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., New York; Dr. C. F. Meserve, North

Page, New York; Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., New York; Dr. C. F. Meserve, North Carolina; Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, Alabama, and Mr. E. C. Branson, Geor-

gia.

While the committee was in conference
President Ogden made announcements
of features of the programme for the
remainder of the week, outlining the pro-

gramme.

The report of the committee was presented by Dr. Page, to the effect that the present officials of the Conference hold over through this Conference and that the committee be permitted to make its nominations on Friday morning, and that the officers elected then hold over through the next Conference. This was adopted. Mr. Ogden looked like he expected reports on other matters from the committee, and laughingly remarked, when he was told by Dr. Page that that was all, that he did not think the committee did much brain work, considering the time it was out.

MONTGOMERY WANTS IT MONTGOMERY WANTS IT.

President Ogden stated that invitations for the next meeting of the Conference would now be in order. In this connection he read a telegram from the University of Alabama, in which that institution stated that it joined in with Montgomery in inviting the Conference to meet in Montgomery next year. The invitation of Montgomery next year. The invitation of Montgomery next year. stated that it folsed in with Montgomery in inviting the Conference to meet in Montgomery next year. The invitation of Montgomery was presented by Dr. Baldwin, of that city. He brought with him invitations from the Governor of Alabama, the State Department of Education, the Mayor and Council of Montgomery, and other bodies representing the people. Addresses urging the acceptance of the invitation were made by Hon. Joseph R. Graham, of Talladga, Alabama, who assured the body that the Legislature of the State would certainly unite in the invitation when it convened in the fall, and Dr. E. A. Alderman, of New Orleans. President Ogden said he had understood that several other invitations were to be received. That they were not is probably due to the fact that it was not known that this matter would come up. The invitation of Montgomery took the usual course of being referred to the Executive Committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, the body adjourned until 8 P. M.

ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE

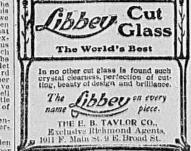
Brief and Interesting Account of Organization's Beginning.

Brief and Interesting Account of Organization's Beginning.

So much has been written about the work and aims of the Conference for Education in the South that it may be well at this time to give the story of its beginning. The conference owes its origin to Rev. Edward Abbott, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., a brother of Dr. Lyman Abbott, the editor of The Outlook, who is one of the speakers at the sixth meeting of the conference now in session in our city.

Dr. Edward Abbott spent some time at Capon Springs, W. Va., in the summer of 1857, and while there told the proprietor, Captain W. H. Sale, of Winchester, Va., of the good results of the Conference of Friends of the Indian, which had been meeting annually for a number of years at Mohonk Lake, New York, as the guests of the proprietor of that beautiful resort, Hon. Albert K. Smiley, a number of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States, Captain Sale became deeply Interested in the story of the good work done by the Mohonk Conferences in the simple, but thorough, discussion of the Indian problem, and the publication each year of a full report of the discussions, including a platform of principles to he followed in the further effort to educate and elevate the Indians. He was, therefore, quite ready to consider favorably the advisability of a free conference to discussion, including a platform of education in the South with a view of arousing interest and reaking improvements in the schools alrendy established for both races in this section of our country.

After further consideration, Captain Sale, in the true spirit of Virginia hospitality, authorized Dr. Abbott to call such a conference at Capon Springs Hotel Company, To cerry out this object, Dr. Abbott associated with himself as a Provisional Company, To cerry out this object, Dr. Abbott associated with himself as a Provisional Com-



"PE-RU-NA SAVED MY LIFE,"

Women Made Strong and Happy Mothers.

Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs is a Frequent Cause of Barrenness.

Pe-ru-na Eradicates Catarrh from the System.

To the woman of ancient Israel not to become a mother was regarded as the greatest of earthly calamities. To become a mother—more especially the mother of a strong, healthly boy—was the height of glory for the faithful woman of the good old Bible days. Even now, when maternity is not esteemed as of yore, the mother of healthy children is an object of admiration, and sometimes envy, by her neighbors. As compared with ancient peoples, the average American woman has a low appreciation of motherhood. There are, however, a great many exceptions to this statement.

The accompanying letters from grateful women who have been made strong, healthy and happy mothers need no added words of ours to make them convincing. Catarrh had weakened and impaired their entire systems. Peruna made them sound and well.

Mrs. L. M. Griffilth, Arco, Idaho, writes:

"Your medicine did me a wonderful."

made them sound and well.

Mrs. L. M. Griffith, Arco, Idaho,
writes:

"Your medicine did me a wonderful
amount of good. It eured me of barrenness. I am 30 years old and never had
any children; but since beginning your

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:



with consumption.

"Finally I concluded that I would make a last trial. So my husband got me a bottle of Peruna and Manalin. I commenced taking them according to directions. That was two years ago. A year ago last November I gave birth to a 10-pound baby boy, who is well and hearity; and I am doing my own housework. I can never give Peruna too great praise. I think It is the best medicine I ever heard of."—Mrs. E. E. Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satis-

after I had taken three or four bottles of Peruna. I am stronger than I have been shee I was quite young. God bless you and your medicine forever. I cannot tell you all. My letter is too long already; but I will say Peruna cured me. I never saw or heard of anything half so good. I can never thank you enough for your kindiness. In cases of la grippe it works like a charm. It cured my baby when other medicines failed. She was real bad with la grippe."

—Mrs. L. M. Griffith.

Mrs. E. E. Thomas, Alpha, Mo., writes:

"I have used your Peruna and Mana-"

well. I had tried so My nelghbors thought with consumption. "Finally I conclude make a last trial. So me a bottle of Perun commenced taking the directions. That was year ago last Novemb hearty; and I am doi work. I can never giv make. I think it is I ever heard of."—Mrs. If you do not derive.

Men's Modern Furnishings!

a change in any one as there was in me after I had taken three or four bottles

Negligee Shirts for spring and summer—ready to wear. Seasonable Underwear in Merino and Cotton of the very best material.

New, narrow four-in-hands, Rumchundas and Grenadines; fancy half-hose, pretty effect with low quarter shoes, but may he worn with either; in cotton, silk and lisle threads.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh Underwear protects you in sudden changes of the mea-

W. S. Constable & Co.,

(Successors Constable Brothers) 903 E. Main Street. Shirt Makers, Men's Furnishings, Merchant Tailors.

mittee, a number of Southern gentlemen interested in the subject of education, among them being Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Duddyy of Kentucky; President Julius D. Dreher, of Roanoke College, and Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, Although the first conference held carly in the summer of 1888 and presided over by Bishop Dudley, was not large, so much interest was manifested and so many good papers were read and addresses made that the promise of fruitful results from these discussions and the printed reports of the same encouraged those present to feel that they were entering into a permanent organization for improving the schools of the South. Or course, they had no idea then that out of that small gathering would grow such powerful and beneficent agencies as the Southern and the General Education Hoards.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the conference originaled in

Southern and the General Education Southern and the General Education Heards.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the conference originaled in the desire to benefit the South, not by imposing any new system or ideas upon it, but simply by inducing Southern educators and other philanthropic persons from all partial our common country to meet once a year for the discussion of the conference of education in the South, the hope that there might be discovered methods looking towards the solution of some of our most practical as well as difficult problems. That was the benevolent purpose of the founding of the conference, and that has been its origin in the three mightings at Capon Springs, the fourth at winston-Salem, and the fifth at Athens, Ga.; a year aso. The large attendance at the sixth conference now in session in our city is the best ovidence of the increasing luterest in its patriotic mission and of the growing appreciation of our people in its beneficent work.

The case of the United States vs. Har-rison Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United rison Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States District Court at Norfolk May 5th. Webb is now in the Henrice county jail, having been ariested two months ago by Deputy Marshal Bland. Several other cases of local interest will come up at

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBEL, 1902, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE PROVIDENT SAYINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MAJE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMON WEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWNS PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMON WEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWNS PUBLIC ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF YOR YOUNG THE COMMON OF TH

Number of policies and the amount of insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year. 31,455 \$ 93,832,136 09 Number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby. 10,098 35,871,918 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

a and bills receivable..... 216,200 05 Carried out at market value-Total.......\$6,287,938 14

Amount of losses unpuid (unadjusted, \$123,50; Resisted, \$18,040)......\$ 188,549 00

Amount of liability on pollecies, etc., in force 31st December, 1902, on basis of 4 and 34 per cent, combined experience and American experience mertality table.

**Transport of amount test surrender values not called for, trust funds and accrued interest.

**Transport of the state of

LIABILITIES.

BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1902.

E. W. SCOTT, President, W. E. STEVENS, Secretary,

State of New York; City, of New York—58; Sworn to February 16, 1903, before CHAS, EDGAR MILLS, Commissioner,

hetter yesterday by Colonel Beach, who had just arrived from that city. His condition is still serious.

Married in Washington.

Married in Washington.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday in Washington to the following persons: Robert E. Kendrick and Hattle B. Crounse, both of Herndon, Va.; Howard Leith, of Leithion, Va., and Evelyn Sawers, of Paxton, Va.; Jullen H. Hill, of Richmond, Va., and Lucy De L. Kearney, of Washington; Joel F. Bawmsi, of Roanoko, Va., and Mianie rollard, of Washington; Herbert F. Grant, of Washington, and Mattle Deneal, of Marshall, Va.

a young lawyer, and is very popular in the county.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN TO NIGHT

Immediately, after the special meeting of the Common Council to-alght the Committe on Finance will meet for the last time to consider applications of a license rebate on petitions forwarded to them by the Board of Aldermen. All who have appealed from the advertised license schedule and who have not alpatriotic mission and of the growing appreciation of our people in its beneficent work.

The Federal Court.

The Federal Court.

The case of the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Federal officer, will come up the United States vs. Hardson Webb, charged with personating a Murphy's. Mr. Lee is unopposed for the Democratic nomination and will be elected without difficulty, speaker for the Democratic nomination and will be elected without difficulty, speaker John F. Ryan Issued a writ some time account of the Democratic nomination and will be elected without difficulty, speaker John F. Ryan Issued a writ some time account of the Democratic nomination and will be elected without difficulty, speaker John F. Ryan Issued a writ some time account of the Democratic nomination and will be called to consider applications, the body having decided to undertake the formulation of a report after to-night.

The committee was in session for several normal time the properties of clock—and every periture of clock—and every periture of elected without difficulty, speaker John F. Ryan Issued a writ some time formulation of a report after to-night.

The committee was in session for several hours last the formulation of a report after to-night.

The committee was in session for several hours last the formulation of a report after to-night.

The committee was in session for several hours last the formulation of a report after to-night.

The committee was in session for several hours last the formulation of a report after to-night.

The called to consider ready been heard will do well to attend

RYABITA THE ONLY WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD. "I consider Tryabita Food the greatest achievement of my life." Dr. V. C. Prices

DR. PRICE'S